sition was made to quiet the discussion, and separate amicably, and the parties soon after

parted.
"The arrest of Dr. Breed was due, apparently, to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of Wednesday, which, attracting the attention of Justice Donn, who on further inquiry deeming the matter one of great importance at the present time, and demanding judicial investigation, procured and placed in the hands of

gation, procured and placed in the hands of officer King a warrant for Dr. Breed's arrest, which resulted in his being held to bail to appear for the examination had yesterday.

"Dr. Breed, unattended by counsel, made his appearance punctually at the hour named, and inquired of the Justice why a special warrant had been issued in this case, and expressed a desire to have the examination before Justice Hollingshead.

"Justice Donn explained that no imprope motive influenced him in making the warrant special, and remarked that he was prepared to conduct the examination with strict impartiali-ty, and, better to insure it, he associated Justice Giberson with him.
"Dr. Breed then requested to know under

what special law or act he was arrested.

Justice Donn replied by saying, that though trobe's Justice,' covered the case.

[The section referred to provides for

in view of possible or prospective breach of the peace, and is of latitudinous construction.] ce, and is of latitudinous construction.]
The justice then informed him he was ar-

inciting to rebellion.

"Dr. Breed, referring to his former desire to have the case ruled before Justice Hollingshead, waived that point, and was willing the examination should proceed.

"Dr. Van Camp, being now called and sworn,

testified that he was introduced to Dr. Breed on Tuesday, and had had no previous acquaint-ance with him; that they engaged in conver-sation on different subjects, and at last on that of Harper's Ferry, wherein Dr. Breed used the precise language, and maintained as proper the sentiment with which he was charged in the paragraph before alluded to, in our Wednesday's issue.
"He consequently looked on Dr. Breed as a

man dangerous to a Southern community, and in that view had given that language publicity, though denying then and afterwards that he had first sought its publication in this journal.

"Dr. Breed at different periods of the examination, thus far and afterwards, exhibited much ingenuity, and an apparently retentive memory, by his cross-examination of the witness, and in his attempts and apparent desire to make all

that transpired on that occasion public.

"He viewed the conversation in its inception as of a friendly nature, in which each party had a clear right to discuss and maintain, under the circumstances of its occurring in a private room, his views on the question at issue.
"Dr. Van Camp, on the contrary, looked upon

such opinions as of the most inflammatory de-scription, destructive of the safety and rights of slaveholders; and told Dr. Breed, on that occasion, that he, expecting some slaves soon, would advise him not to visit his house. "After a good deal of cross firing between the

gentlemen, who were both much excited, Dr. Breed asked the witness if he (Dr. V.) did not observe that both himself and Mr. Stabler were Quakers, who were generally known as peacepressing the opinion, moreover, that Dr. Van Camp would be much better at fighting than he, and ending with the suggestion that they 'should bury the hatchet,' shake hands, and go home; and that they then shook hands and

"Dr. Van Camp could not recollect as to the conversation generally, but was positive there was no shaking of hands. After a few remarks between the two. Dr.

substance that on the evening in question, whilst Dr. Van Camp was in his room, Dr. Breed called, and soon engaged in conversation with Dr. Van Camp; that he (S.) was sitting at a table, writing, and did not pay much attention at first to their conversation, until the Harper's Ferry and John Brown topic was introduced, when he heard Dr. Breed make the remark that 'he beliewed Brown and Cook had done right;' that Van Camp then asked Breed if he endorsed Seward's statement, but did not recollect the nature of the reply. He considered then they were both too angry and excited to know what they were talking about, and that the subject was so foggy he could not keep track of it. So much was said about Ablition ism. John Brown, &c., he found it impossible

to put the subject together.
"He formed the opinion that Dr. Breed, in the heat of the discussion, lost, or came near losing, all his Quakerism, and reiterated his belief that neither party knew what he was talking about He testified very positively that both gentle-men shook hands at parting, contradicting very flatly, in this respect, the evidence of

Van Camp.
"Dr. Breed now disclaims all thought or intention at any time of using any such language attributed to him outside of a private room. "Michael Green being called and sworn, Justice Donn asked him if he had seen Dr. Brued in conversation at any time with one of his slaves, and Green replied that he saw Dr. B. talking to one of his boys cace.

"The question was put, 'When was this?' and answered, 'About five years ago,' &c.; when, it being found he knew nothing of more recent date, his further examination was sus-

closed, and, after a brief conference, held Dr. Breed to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the period of

"Dr. Breed and his brother in law, S. J. Bowen, immediately gave the required security,

and left the court.
"The court-room, of limited capacity, as w as the side-walk in front, was densely crowded during the investigation, but the concourse quietly dispersed as soon as the decision was

Brooks was fined three hundred dollars for making a murderous assault upon a United is this composite system which warrants so States Senator in his Senatorial seat; while a Northern man is held to bail in the sam of two | Slavery without its tyranny? If not free inbo; thousand dollars, and, but for the presence of a and not slave labor, what is it ? It is order ap friend, would have gone to jail, upon a charge plied to the State's working power. It is liberty labor. It is warranted association, adaptation of using "seditious language." He might have and regulation. It is the ialor system blasphemed God, or threatened to dissolve the Union, with impunity; to speak against Slavery is the unpardonable sin.

More Incendiarism .- The States and Union keeps up its vile and incendiary appeals against this office, in its issue of Monday, as follows:

"The police should have a scrutinizing eye on all suspicious, evil-looking persons who may take shelter in the city. The railroad depot should be closely observed. The incendiary printing offices should be closely watched. The 'devil's den,' or Black Republican Association

Lodge, should not escape attention.

"If Black Republicanism had in its service
John Brown, who risked so much upon an expedition to take Harper's Ferry, what may not be undertaken with such shelter as may be af-forded by the league of Black-Brown spirits who infest this community? The price of public security, like that of public liberty, is eternal

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1859. The Washington "States and Union" of

esterday contained the following statement : "To secure a very large circulation of Helper's infamous book in the North large amounts of money have been subscribed by leading Republicans. Gov. Morgan, of New York, gives \$100: Thurlow Weed contrib tes \$100; so does Horace Greeley. D. R. Go. dloe, of Washington, subscribes \$100, and the names of some forty or fifty others are down of Helper's subscriben list for a corresponding amount." scription list for a corresponding amount. I presume that this statement is made on the

authority of a publication in the New York Herald of the Saturday previous, in which my name occurs in a list of subscribers for Mr. Helper's book. I regret to be called upon, by a sense of duty to myself, to say that'I have never contributed a cent to Mr. Helper's book, but, on the contrary, refused to have my name used in that way, even as a nominal contributor. I did so for the reason that I strongly disapproved of the book, both in the views it he thought there were no statutes in force in the District in respect to 'sedition,' such as alleged, yet that 'Chap. xxi, Sec. 1697, Language and the supplier of the public as a large subscriber for a work which advances, and in the tone and temper it manipublic as a large subscriber for a work which was to be distributed gratuitously, on the ground that my means would not justify such liberality, and I had no wish to be made ridiculous by a feeting it. But the following extract from a critiraigned on the charge of seditious language, cal notice of Mr. Helper's work, written by me, which appeared in the Era of July 14, though conceived in the most charitable spirit of literary criticism, will show the improbability of the statement that I have become its endorser and circulator. After stating that the book contains many valuable statistical tables, and other useful information for the public speaker. editor, and controversialist, I preceded to say

"Mr. Helper claims to be at Abolitionist; and, from a cursory perusal of his work, we infer that his views conform race nearly to those of the Radical Abolitionist, of which Mr. Gerrit Smith is the type, than the old Lib-erty party or Republican school i. "His plan for abolishing Slavery will find

more favor with Abolitionists than with slave-holders, or even the non-slave-holders of the South. It simply proposes abolition without compensation to the slaveholder, and at the same time requires the slaveholders to advance sixty dollars per head to each styve. Whatever merits this scheme may possess, feasibility cannot be set down as one of them, and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Helper has im-paired the utility of his book by leliberately inparted the utility of his book by lethocratery in-sisting upon a proposition which will revolt the slaveholders, and only serve for merriment with others. As a bantering of set to the pre-posterous demands of the slaveholders upon the Federal Government, it may do very well; but as a serious proposition, it will injure rather than promote the object he has in view." The political position which sense of duty

constrains me to occupy, necessarily alienates from me many who would otherwise be cherished friends. I have no wish to widen the breach. I am a Southern man. I am not the enemy of my native land, but its friend; and I cannot permit any man to place me in a position hostile to it. I urg, the value of Let the South repudiate the name Slavery, even Freedom, and the duty of emarcipation upon for shame, and we shall have reason to hope the white men of the South; and have never, that the day is not distant when the thing will anywhere, publicly or privately, attered a word be as odious as the name. which could be strained into an implication of revolutionary violence, or a call upon the free States to interfere with the affairs of the slave States. I believe that the F deral Govern-After a few remarks between the two, Dr. States the few sunderstood to propose to discuss the subject with Dr. Van Camp in court, so as to show that, if he was criminal, the other was equally so—a proposition very properly negatived by the court.

Breed was understood to propose to discuss the subject with Dr. Van Camp in court, so as to show that, if he was criminal, the other was equally so—a proposition very properly negatived by the court.

Breed was understood to propose to discuss the subject with Dr. Van Camp in court, so as to show that, if he was criminal, the other was equally so—a proposition very properly negatived by the court.

Conformists. There must be an extraordinary power of backbone and gristle in him, to say confidence that Africa would yet he given to rights and jurisdiction of the St. tes. Far less hilated before this. The grit and grace in this could I justify or excuse any v plent invasion of the South by the North. All appeals and or he would certainly have succumbed long declarations which give count nance to unwarrantable political interference, or lawless aggression, are as abhorrent to my feelings as York, within a few years. The first under-

properly understood, and espicially by my friends in the South. Whateve estimate they may place upon me, with a full-understanding of my views. I must submit to but under no circumstances, for no earthly consideration, will I consent to occupy a position of hostility and hatred to the land of my bith.

DANIEL E. GOODLOE. REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN MISSIS-

SIPPI-GETTING ASHAMED OF SLA-One would suppose that if Slavery had friends anywhere in the world, it must to on the banks of the lower Mississippi. But, strange to say, the term has become odious even in that region of cotton and negroes. The leading minds in Mississippi now maintain that SLivery no longer exists among them—that the old system has been practically done away with, and that the new system, styled " Warrenteet an," has taken its place. Mr. Henry Hughes has drawn up a report, accompanied by a bill- in which the new definition is given to the abor system of the South; and the Reveille, c. Port Gibson, save that Jefferson Davis and other leading men in the State favor the views of Mr. Hughes.

According to the report, the terrange labor system is now that of the Unite States South. The system has progressed from Slavery, and is called Warranteeism, because in it the laborer has warranted to him whaterer in justice is necessary and proper for him. The report

"But what is this third labor bystem? What many excellences, which has the freedom o free labor without its license, and the order of united States South, it is Warranteeism.

"The labor system of the United States South began in Glavery, and progressed. This progress was from a system which the Constitution contemplated and disapproved. From the system tem contemplated by the Constitution, our negro

tem contemplated by the Constitution, our negro labor has progressed to a system in which now the negro virtually has all the rights justly due him. We may safely chaltenge any jurist to point out a single fundamental right now auc, and not enjoyed by our miscalles slaves. They have not, it is true, some peculiar franchises. This privation, however, is due to two facts—one temporary, and the other eternal. The abolition agitation is the temporary fact. It justly disqualifies the negroes to enjoy certain rights of education, assemblage, and locomotion. The eternal fact is the Diversity of Races. This fact necessitates caste for the purity and This fact necessitates caste for the purity and progress of races. But if the purity and progress of races is the State's such west duty, negroes must never be citizens, because political amalgamation realizes sexual amalgamation But the blood amalgamation of a superior an

Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, menaced with a libel suit for editorially charging Thurlow Weed with being concerned in the slave trade, thus backs down in his paper of the 17th;

"We therefore unhesitatingly believe and state that he was no more concerned in the slave trade than the Southern Democracy and Southern statesmen, or Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and thus we restore our aminble cotemporary to his usual peace of mind and good standing in the community. Stetson, of the Astor, will please to empty one of his best bottles on this point."

Death of the Great American Writer, Washington Irving, who breathed his last at Irvington, his country residence, last evening.

Twenty-seven of the passengers and great of the substide for the contraction and responsibilities, the unaster in the Upited States South is a special supporting to master a grant trate, challed, for the contraction and responsibilities, the unaster in the Upited States South is a special supporting to master a grant trate, challed, for the contract of the contraction and damnable. Caste againgt inferior race is degeneration, which is detestable, pernicious, and damnable. Caste againgt inferior race is degeneration, which is detestable, pernicious, and damnable. Caste againgt inferior race is degeneration, which is detestable, pernicious, and damnable. Caste againgt ethnical incest and for the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the ethnical incest and for the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the ethnical incest and for the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the ethnical incest and for the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the purity and progress are never to be citizens, for the chard of the purity and progress are never to be citizens, for the chard of th

economy, special public peace, and special Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaim-

The proposed organic law is as follows: "Be it enacted. &c., That hereafter our ne-gro labor system shall be held, taken, and adgro labor system shall be held, taken, and adjudged to be Warranteeism, in which the masters shall be magistrates, property in man shall be abolished, labor obligations shall be capitalized, caste shall be maintained for the progress and purity of races, the negroes never shall be citizens, the rule of the distribution as of the system shall be justice, the agent of the distribution shall be the State, and the act of istribution shall be the ordinance of work and

"Mr. Hughes has taken one position of in calculable importance, and of a future bearing which cannot be estimated. This is the lemonstration that our labor system now is not Slavery. The Report's aim is to demonstrate this great and momentous doctrine. Since it was promulgated, the best authorities in the United States have supported it. One of the greatest is Jefferson Davis. In his famous speech at Jackson, he took the bold and imregnable ground that Slavery was a 'misnoer,' or, in other words, that our labor system is not Slavery. So, too, the able and venera-ble Virginia philosopher and statesman, Ed-mund Ruffin, in his recent essay, entitled 'Sla-very and Free Labor Defined and Compared," declares that our labor system is not Slavery. He says, 'with those views I protest against the fitness and truth of the usually received definitions and applications of 'slave labor' and 'free labor.' So, too, that learned and thorough journal, the London Cotton Plant, elonated the state of the same state of riuly says: 'Many of the features of this definition have but a nominal existence, without any practical effect.' He also expounds and most ably confirms another one of Mr. Hughes's doctrines; and this is, that 'the idea of property in man is an absurdity—a fiction of law for convenience of alienation, administration, and registration.' Says the Institutes in this connection, 'The idea of property in his person (the negro's) is but a fiction of law.' The tremendously practical bearing of Mr. Hughes's mendously practical bearing of Mr. Hughes's teaching is nothing more nor less than this: If our labor system has so progressed as not to be Slavery in the contemplation of the Constitution, but to be Warranteeism, then the inroduction of African warrantees will not be violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Federal slave trade acts. This of course cannot be denied. Justice is the essence of Warranteeism. As soon, then, as Mr. Hughes's organic law is passed, just so soon African warrantees may be legally introduced."

It will be seen that this scheme originat an effort to evade the laws which prohibit the importation of slaves from Africa, or more probably that absurd and abortive enterprise is annexed to it, in order to render it popular. In any event, we regard the movement as highly important, as it will inevitably, if adopted, lead to a material modification of Slavery.

For the National Era.

THE FORAY UPON DR. CHEEVER. Rev. Dr. Cheever has the honor of being ernment can interfere with the local reserved nothing of brain, not to have been quite annithe cowardice of the Tract Society, when many other divines were saving the Union by preachmeeting under sermons; that did not suit.

Next, they cahalled and caucussed a while, privately. Then they very respectfully hinted resignation to their pastor, and suggested a presidency or theological professorship, as more suited to the gentleman's genius and ability than feeding sheep with the Gospel in the wilderness of New York. But finding the Doctor would not budge, and that a large ma-jority in the church had no idea of dispensing with their gifted pastor, they had to ask a dis-pensation themselves to go to other churches.

The second attempt to put down this notable divine was by other churches and ministers, in the form of an ex parte council, that undertook to give letters of dismission and recommendation to disaffected members of the Doctor's of the letter that convened the council, and to

examine the causes of grievance, or to inquire why the church could not itself give the customary letters of dismission and recommendation. Ecclesiastical thunder, through the mortion. Ecclesiastical thunder, through the mortars of Metropolitan and New England Doctors of Divinity, was hurled at the pastor—happily, without light or lightning—till he was almost lost in smoke, and the world thought to see himself and his church exploded. But the smoke passed, and lo! the invincible Doctor was found serene and exultant as ever, and his position firmer, with a united church. The third notable attempt to break the flaming sword waving against Slavery at the Church of the Puritans, and wielded with such viger by the right arm of Dr. Cheever, is now heing made by politicians and editors, headed by the New York Times and the Washington Constitution. The former takes occasion of a letter from Dr. Cheever to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of London, in respect to the private mission of a Christian lady in England in behalf of the Church of the Puritans, to stir up all the Anglophbia of Americans against Dr. Cheever, and to intimate that it is quite "time the men-

dicant Church of the Puritans were suppressed, and "its acrimonious and intolerant pasto lenced.

The Constitution takes occasion also of the sermon preached by Dr. Cheever in his pulpit on the 6th Nov., just after the Brown invasion, to accuse the preacher of "the deliberate inculcation of the foulest treason." The aim of both evidently is, to drive Dr. Cheever from the city and the pulpit on Union Square; and there are not wanting many of his own profession who

not wanting many of his 'own profession who would help such an ejectment.

Meanwhile the sledge-hammer of the resolute Doctor falls with redoubled strokes upon "the sum of all villianies," and we hear of him in all parts of the country lecturing before lyceums and popular assemblies, and carrying with him the hearts of the people. He spoke at Worcester to a large assembly, on Monday eyening, Nov. 14, at Mechanics' Hall, upon John Brown. From a communication of his in the Worcester

"It was my object to present the two great agencies at our command against Slavery, namely, our own Constitution, and the Word of God, faithfully interpreted and applied. I said that if man had been faithful with these agencies, especially if the church and ministry had taken God's Word, and driven its arguments and denunciations against the sin of slaveholding, as they ought to have done, there would have been no need of John Brown's martial heroism, nor would he have been found at Harner's Ferry with more careal wearons, but per's Ferry with mere carnal weapons, but, more likely, would have been heard of still farther South, and in greater danger, carrying God's messages against slaveholders and their sin, personally and individually, to their own

moral means God has put in their power, will not oppose the sin of Slavery with the denunhis Word, man will put those means into the shape of bullets, and will fight it out; and God will let them. If they whose duty it is to take the sword of the spirit, and fight against this construction of the spirit, and fight against this construction. The passage of such a law would have a salsin, will not do it, then they themselves, and their own liberties, will perish by the sword. This was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

It is was God's dealing with the people of old.

ing liberty, every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor, therefore I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, the famine, and the pestilence. And so it will be again, if we do not repent of our sin, and in

be again, if we do not repent of our sin, and in every just way in our power remember those that are in bonds, as bound also with them.

"I proved in my lecture, from the law of God and nature, from Blackstone and the Bible, and the recognised principles of all civilized and Christian jurisprudence, that laws which go against natural rights and liberties are of no binding force, possess no validity, but, as opopsed to God's law, must be disobeyed. I proved that a den of pirates, with laws sanctioning and enforcing their own robberies and murders, ought to be broken up, simply because they were violating God's laws and men's rights; and that any corporate piracy, like that of Virginia, whose laws sanction and enforce man stealing, the highest and worst kind of robbery, and put to death, under the charge of bery, and put to death, under the charge treason, those that disobey and resist the r quirements of that corporation, stood as rea against God and man as any brotherhood against God and man as any brotherhood of Thugs, and ought to be resisted; but especially that the great lesson of John Brown's movement was this, that if the church and ministry would not, with moral courage, by moral means, with the word and spirit of the living God, resist such wickedness, if they would not obey God and go against it and overcome it in his name, then there would be war, desolation, and blood, a reign of terror and destruction more terrible than all the plagnes of Egypt.

"The lesson and the warning are this: Take THE WORD OF GOD, and abolish Slavery by that, at God's command, or Slavery itself will abol-

'free labor.' So, too, that learned and thorough journal, the London Cotton Plant, eloquently says, in this connection, 'Finally, and in conclusion, we ask, is it not clear and beyond mistake, that a lie, a foolish, world-wide lie, is the evil we labor under, that monstrous lie and absurd misnomer, which terms the natural subordination of the negro, slavery.' In addition to these indisputable authorities, is another. The philosophic and well-read Sawyer, in his admirable Institutes, first quotes the legal definition of Slavery, and then most truly says: 'Many of the features of this definition have but a nominal existence, without any practical effect.' He also expounds and most ably confirms another one of Mr. Hughes's ance of the speedy, timely use of such legal constitutional, and moral means as God stil gives us against the sin and depotism of Slave ry, that the necessity and recurrence of such awful tragedies as that of Harper's Ferry on s vaster scale may be prevented.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

Sailed, on the 17th inst., from Bangor, Me. in brig Executive, Capt. Lee, Rev. George P. Classin, Rev. John H. Dodge, and Mr. Richard Miles, with their wives, missionaries of the American Missionary Association, for the Men-

di Mission, West Africa.

From the Bangor Daily Whig and Conrier
we learn the particulars of the farewell meeting. was held the previous evening in the First Congregational Church. It was the first occasion of missionaries sailing from Bangor to any foreign missionary field. Mr. Claffin is a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, Mr. Dodge of Andover Theological Seminary, and Mr. Miles is a teacher from Oberlin, Ohio. He has been at the Mendi Mission before, but the rest go for the first time. The meeting was at tended by a large and deeply interested audi

The services commenced by singing the mi ionary hymn, \* From Greenland's icy mountains."

The congregation were then led in ferve prayer by Rev. Dr. Shepard. Rev. Mr. Gilman then stated the object Rev. Mr. Gilman then stated the speed to the meeting. We come to bid God-speed to the meeting. and native land to labor for the salvation of the sons and daughters of Africa. He hardly the missionaries would encounter.
Rev. Mr. Dodge was then introduced

taking in this way was by the Pro Slavery that land of strangers.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Claffin. The

denunciations of the fugitive staye bill, and of the cowarding of the Tract Society, when many of communion and fellowship which he had en joyed with the Christian people of Rangor-and said he knew this "farewell" was not farewell to sympathy or to Christian love and labor. Mr. Claffin then briefly alluded to the missionary work, and expressed the hope that the sympathies and prayers of (tod's people would go with him and those who accompanied

but only for a short time. He proceeded to speak of the importance of zeal in the mission ary work, and also of patience and faith sur rounded by the darkness of heathen lands This had been called a farewell meeting, bu it was not so to him. In going to our labors we ask not for pity, but we do ask for your

sympathy.
The congregation then sung,

"Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim ' Rev. George Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, then addressed the audience. He referred to the providence of God which had turned the attention of the Association to Africa as a field of missionary and the Association to Africa as a field of the Association to sionary effort. He alluded briefly to the his-tory of the Amistad captives; to the fact that a bequest of \$125,000 had been made, to be expended in this field; and to the wonderful manner in which God had opened Africa to Christian light and love within the past few years. We owe to Africa a greater deb to any other nation. The speaker then gave some interesting facts, showing the success which had attended the missionary work in

Africa.

Rev. Dr. Harris then gave the valedictory address to the departing missionaries. He rejoiced to look upon their faces; rejoiced that they had hearts bold enough to stand up against the wrongs of heathenism. He congratulated them in their undertaking. It is a great work. Go forth in the strength of God, and your labor shall not be in vain. Christ will be with you, and his grace shall sustain you. Brethren, th grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

Rev. Dr. Pond offered the closing prayer,
after which the congregation sung the nymi-

" Roll on, thou m ghty oce in." The benediction was pronounced in a very ouching and impressive manner by Rev. Mr.

Maltby. The services throughout were solemn, and deeply interesting.

We learn from Mr. Whipple that a large number of persons gathered at two o'clock or the 17th, at Veasie's wharf, to attend the reli gious services previous to the sailing of the brig. Prayer was offered, and a hymn was sung. May the God of missions protect and prosper this missionary band!

A Suggestion .- Not a little of the earlie A Suggestion.—Not a little of the earlier action of the ensuing session of our State Legislature will be directed to objects having reference to the more thorough defence of the State. As a salutary measure of protection, we suggest the passage of a law making negroes competent witnesses in prosecutions for tampering with slaves.

However contrary to the general policy of our

laws, it is precisely one of those cases in which necessity justifies exception, and many analogies may be found to justify it. To mention no other, every one will recall the familiar instance of the permission of a wife to testify against her husband in cases of assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness for or against her husband, and contravening it for the identical reason that justifies the exception we angreest to wit: that justifies the exception we suggest, to wit that the wife (and the same is true of the negro that the wife (and the same is true of the negro) is the only person usually who, by the nature of the case, can be cognizant of the offence. A proposition for such a change in our law of evidence was made some years back by an influential member of the Legislature, now a resident of our city, but failed, principally, we presume, because the events of the day did not demonstrate its utility. Such that demonstrate its utility. Surely that excu-cannot now be pleaded. Brown has public boasted that he had threaded the State before

FIVE DAYS LATER EROM EUPOPE. St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 24 .- Steamship Cir-

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 24.—Steamship Circassian, from Galway November 12, arrived at this port at ten o'clock last night, en route to New York. She brings dates by mail of the 11th from Liverpool and London, and of the 12th by telegraph.

Steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The Zurich treaties have been signed.

Nothing has yet transpired regarding the projected Congress.

The three treaties were finally signed at Zurich on the 10th, by the Plenipotentiaries, who were to leave for home on the 12th.

It is said that Austria consented to take 102,000,000 francs from France, instead of 102,000,000 francs from France, instead of 104,000,000 previously demanded.

The Paris Moniteur, in announcing the signature of the treaties, says that France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting o

the Congress.

Tuscany has followed the example of the other States of Central Italy, and conterred the Regency on Prince Carigana.

The King of Sardinia, under the from France, has refused to grant perm

Carigana to accept the Regency.

Affairs between Spain and Morocco remain unchanged from last advices.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has empowered his brother to grant the demands of Spain.

The Calcutta mails of October 8, and Hong Kong of the 28th of September, have reached England. The ratification of the American treaty had produced no change in commercial

affairs in China.
Mr. Ward, American Minister, had gone The Russians had a large naval force at Jeddo. It was feared that trouble would arise, owing to the murder of three Russians by the Japanese.

The Moors have commenced an attack on India .- The expedition from Bombay against the piratical watchers had been successful. The forts and island of Beyt were stormed on the

7th October. The enemy made a stout resistance. The British loss was two officers and twenty-two men killed, and thirty-five wounded. Australia. — The news of the peace had reached Australia, but there was little coufdence in its continuance, and measures for the defence of the colony, already commenced, were

Great Britain .- The weather continued very stormy, and severe gales had again proved most disastrous to shipping on the coasts Many vessels with their entire crews had been lost, and the mail packet service with the Con-

tinent had been greatly inpeded.

A Bristol pilot, who was on Lundy Island on
3d of November, reports six large ships wrecked there during the previous gales, names un-known. The crews all perished. The island was covered with wrecked stuff. The Board of Trade had directed an official

inquiry into the loss of the Royal Charter. A complete list of the passengers by that ill-fated vessel had been received by mail from Aus-There was an expectation that both Spain and Portugal would admit corn duty free.

The Diritto of Turin announces that greater part of the Piedmontese loan had been subscribed for by the first banking houses in Turin, Genoa, Parma, Modena, Leghorn, Florence, and Bologna. The trading community of Milan had subscribed for 26,000,000 francs. The Paris journals are prohibited from speak-ing of the French losses by cholera on the

frontier of Morocco. Private accounts state that when the order was given to the second Zouaves to advance, they had lost three hundred men by cholera, and a considerable number were in a helple

The British steamer Spithead has captured a slaver with 500 slaves on board. in the Congress, the Italians will rise to vindicate their right to choose their own Govern-ment. As to Garibaldi, Lord Ellenborough advises the people of Italy to follow where he

leads.
It is stated in the English journals that the treaty between China and the United States will not come into operation until matters are settled with England and France.

COMMERCIAL Liverpool Cotton Market .- The sales of cot ton for the week have been 49,000 bales, inclusive of 3,000 to speculators and 6,000 to exporters. The market has a downward tendency, and a partial decline of 1d. 7 th is quoted.

Liverpool Breadstuffe Market.—The breadstuffs market is firm, and all qualities have lightly advanced.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The

for provisions is generally dull. Beef is heavy for old, and holders are pressing their stocks on the market at a reduction. Pork is quiet but firmer for common. Bacon steady; new wanted. Lard steady at 57s. @ 59s. Tallow ed. Lard steady at 57s. @ 59s. Tallow—Prices eaiser, but quotations are unchanged; Butchers's Association 58s. 3d. @ 59s.

Liperpool Produce Market.—Ashes steady; pots 27s. 6d., pearls 27s. 9d. @ 28s. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice firm. Rosin steady at 4s. @ 4s. 2d. for common. Spirits turpentine steady at 34s.

London Moncy Market.—Consols are 961 @ 963. American securities are slow of sale at 1965.

96%. American securities are slow of sale at unchanged quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Nov. 25 .- The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 12th, arrived this evening.

England — The nine hours movement in
London is ended. It is announced that the conference of the building trades, having carefully considered their position, have determined to withdraw the strike.

The Times has an article showing the preva

lent feeling in France on the question of a war with England. The chief authority for the opinions expressed is a respectable French review published in London. It is stated that in France the prospect of a war with England is incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the public office, in the army and navy, among the working classes and men of business. The army is reported to be manimous for war, in the navy the desire for it amounts to a frenzy. The church is as eager as either army or navy. The conclusions are that in a war with England the French Emperor has the power of satisfying the army and navy, of gratifying the clergy, or winning over the Legitimists, and of securing the suffrages of an united people.

France.—A circular by Count Walewski an-

nounces that France has demanded from Sar-dinia 40,000,000 francs, for the expenses of the late war. The circular also states that the the late war. The circular also states that the French Government has received assurances that the Pope was only waiting an opportune moment to make public certain reforms by which the Government of the clergy will be replaced by a Government generally composed of the laity, which would give to the country better grants for the administration of justice, and for the country left has captain for the country of the country o and for the control of the public finances, by

the means of an assembly elected by people.
The French army for China, it is now stated. expected to reach China before April or May.

The News has a dispatch from Paris, Frida night, stating that the report that the King of Sardinia has refused permission to Prince Ca-rigana to accept the regency, is false. All that is known is, that France has formally counsel-led Sardinia to refuse. The King's answer is not yet known. not yet known,

Italy.—Garibaldi had subscribed 5,000 frs. to the million musket fund, and issued a stirring proclamation in furtherance of the scheme.

The subscription was filling beyond the most

ing of the Chinese led to the belief that they ontemplated resistance.

Fresh hostilities had been commenced

MEXICO.—DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS.—The Tennessee arrived at New Orleans, Nov. 25, with Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 22.

Mr. McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st.

The report that Marquez had pronounced for Santa Anna is unfounded; and the Moone report of his escape with the large amount of specie taken from the conducta is contradicted, but his solution of the ut his seizure of the conducta is confirmed.

Doblado, one of the Liberal chiefs, had been defeated, with a heavy loss, by Miramon.

There was great rejoicing at the capital, and it was reported that Juarez intends asking an nediate American armed intervention.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.-The New York Times publishes a dispatch containing intelli-gence from Mexico, via Panama, stating that the Conservatives, under General Jordo, de-feated the Liberals under General Coronado, at Tepic, on the 8th inst., killing the latter and four hundred men. The Liberals had fled to Mazatlan. Gen. Coronado imprisoned H. B. Majesty's consul at Mazatlan, on account of his refusing to pay a second duty on the treasure shipped on H. B. Majesty's steamship Calypso. Captain Sidney Greenfall, of H. B. Majesty's steamship Amethyst, released him, and blockaded the port, seizing two of their ships loaded with cotton.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE AND HAVANA. New Orleans, Nov. 28.—Brownsville advices of the 20th inst. have been received. Lieutenant Tennison, of the revenue cutter Dodge, reports that 290 men were guarding the city, which was closely besieged, but up to that time had not been attacked.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY

More TROOPS FOR CHARLESTOWN. - Gov. Wise has changed his policy. A few days ago, he was marching back a part of the military force sent up to Charlestown. Now he is in creasing it, and some reports state that it is his intention to collect five thousand troops at the execution of Brown.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 26 .- The Woodis Rifle men, under command of Major Lamb, and a company from Portsmouth, Va., will leave to-morrow, on the steamer Louisiana, for Charlestown, to remain there until after the execution of Capt. Brown.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Eighty cadets, under Col. Smith, from the Lexington State Military Institute, passed through this city this morning, by special train, en route for Charlestown.

About one hundred men, comprising detachments belonging to companies now at Charlestown, went on the same train.

Charlestown, Nov. 25.—The howitzer com-pany from Richmond, who returned on Tues-day last with Gov. Wise, have come back again. The Governor received some information after arriving at Richmond which induced him to

Washington, Nov. 27 .- Three volunteer com panies—the Monticello Guards, Capt. Mallory, from Charlottesville, Va.; West Augusta Geards, Lieut. Walker, from Staunton; and the Mountain Guards, Capt. Busher, from Augusta, Va.—arrived safe and in fine spirits.

MILITARY PRECAUTION .- Gen. Asa Roger of Loudoun county, Va., has ordered the colonels of the 56th and 57th regiments to order out sufficient force to guard the boundaries of Loudoun along the Potomac and Blue Ridge against the invasion of Brown's sympathizers The order has been promptly complied with. Among the companies on duty is the Leesburg Cavalry, Capt. Shreve.

INCENDIARY FIRES .- Incendiarism seems to be fearfully prevalent in many parts of the couna slaver with 500 slaves on hoard.

The Paris Maniteur publishes a circular issued by Count Walewski to the French diplomatic agents, explaining the advantages of diaries have been busy in Mifflin county, Pa. the Zurich treaty, stating that Find the Zurich treaty treaty the Zurich treaty treaty their apprehension. In Georgia, Alabama, their apprehension in Mississippi, and some other States, a large number of cotton-gins have been burned recently, giving rise to many surmises as to their origin. Some have attributed them to negro incendiaries, and others to "Brown's emissaries;" cendiaries, and others to "Brown's emissaries; have the Zurich treaty treat but these suspicions are proved to he without any foundation. New Orleans has been the greatest sufferer. The value of property destroyed in that city within the past two months is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the month of October alone, the losses amounted to nearly three quarters of a million. The people are now in a state of constant alarm. The underwriters have offered a reward of \$3,000 for the detection of the guilty parties,

and this sum is to be increased by private sub ARREST OF A "Sympathizer " 12 Mary-LAND.—Rockville, Nov. 25.—We have one of Brown's sympathizers with us, a man calling hitraself William McDougal or Douggal. He was committed to our jail on the 23d inst., and had a second hearing on the 24th, before Squire Braddock, of our town; after which, he was recommitted, for uttering sympathizing sentiments for "Old Brown." The language used was, that he thought Brown was doin right, and that he ought to tree every negro in the South. He says he was born in Franklin county, Pa., but for the last twelve or fifteen years has been working in Maryland and Virginia. His wife and child are in Cumberland, Md., and his brothers and sisters live in Monrae county, Ohio. He says he had no idea of doing any harm in saying what he did.

GERRIT SMITH'S INSANITY .- A letter from the resident physician of the Utica Asylum, dated the 21st, says that Gerrit Smith continues to improve. On the previous evening, he slept six hours continuously. He has begun to realize his condition, and fully appreciates the importance of his medical treatment, as well as acquiesces in all the means used for his restoration. Information from Peterboro' is to the effect that his family regard his cure as certain.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL - St. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. — St. Louis, Nov. 28.—The overland California mail of the 7th inst. has arrived.

An association had been formed at San Francisco for excluding Chinese from all employment except the lowest.

Trade had opened fair, and with encouraging

prospects.

The Denver city express has arrived with dates to the 17th, and \$6,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government was working harmoniously.

Mining operations continued, and the weath

FROM CALIFORNIA .- New York, Nov. 26. The steamer Baltic arrived this morning, with \$1,750,000 from San Francisco November 5th. She brings 650 passengers, including the officers and crew of the frigate Saranae.

The rainy season had fairly commenced, and three thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the north during the three days previous to the departure of the the three days previous to the departure of the

The telegraph was in operation to a distance of 160 miles east of San Francisco on the Butterfield route, and would reach Vizals, 250 miles, by 1st of January. There was more improvements in progress at San Francisco than at any period since 1854.

The city was generally more prosperous than at any period since the revulsion.

Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under bond in the sum of \$10,000 to answer he charge of killing Senator Broderick in a It was understood at San Francisco that Mr

Garrison had sold so Mr. Vanderbilt his entire nterest in the mail steamers on the Pacific side New gold discoveries were constantly being made in the Washo valley. Another large amount of ore had reached San Francisco, which assayed from two to six thousand dollars The Cornstalk vein is regarded as the riches

The subscription was filling beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The Times Paris correspondent says the election of Prince Carigana was received with great displeasure in Paris.

China.—According to high authority, the American treaty with China would not go into effect until matters are settled with England and France.

Affairs in Baltimore County we had the following in the Towsontown Advocate:

"Military Organization.—A meeting was held at this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a troop of cavalry. Joshua M. Bosley, Esq., presided, and T. Sturgis Davis asted as secretary. Resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting were passed, declaring that the evigencies of the times required.

Carefully prepared to Monday, Nov. 28, 1859. BALTIMORE MARKET.

MARKETS.

Flour and Meal .- There was a fair demand for super flour this morning, for export, and holders were firm, there being but little offering; sales comprised 800 bbls. Howard Street and 150 bbls. Ohio super at \$5.37\frac{1}{2}, and 700 bbls. City Mills do. at \$5.12} per bbl. Corn meal is in limited demand at 3.871 @ \$4 for City Mills, and 4.25 @ 4.371 per bbl. for Bran-Grain .- About 35,000 bushels of wheat were

offered this morning, and the demand was moderate, common to fair white selling at 1.10 (a \$1.25, good to prime 1.30 @ \$1.40, and choi \$1.20, good to prime 1.30 @ \$1.40, and choice 1.42 @ \$1.45 per bushel; red sold at 1.10 @ \$1.25 for inferior to prime, and a choice lot brought \$1.28 per bushel. Of corn, 15,500 bushels offered, and new white and yellow sold at 65 @ 75 cts.; prime old white at 82 @ 83 cts. measure, and do. yellow 83 @ 84 cts. per bushel do. ; demand fair. Of oats, 6,700 bushels offered, and Maryland and Virginia sold at 38 @ 42 cts., and Pennsylvania at 42 @ 46 cts. per bushel. Of rye, 300 bushels Pennsylvania offered, and sold at 90 @ 91 cts. per bushel; we quote Maryland and Virginia at Provisions.—The market continues quiet, for

the want of stock. Pork .- Sales of 50 bbls. Western mess at \$15.75, and 50 do. rump at \$11 per bbl.; we quote do. prime at 11 @ \$11.25, and do. rump at 10.50 @ \$11 per bbl. Bulk Meat .- We notice a sale of 20 hhds. sides, in dry salt, to arrive, at 8½ cts.; we quote shoulders at 6½ cts., and sides at 8½ @ 8½ cts. per lb. Bacon is in good jobbing demand for the South at 81 @ 104 cts. per lb for shoulders and sides, but the stock of shoulders is merely nominal; also, small lots hams at 11 @ 12} cts. per lb. Lard .- We notice a sale of 50 bbls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour has advanced 5 to 10 cts.; sales of 33,000 bbls. State at 5.10 @ \$5.20, Ohio at Three copies, one year 5.65 @ \$5.75, and Southern at 5.60 @ \$5.80. Ten copies, one year Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; sales of 42,000 bushels at an advance of 1 to 2 cts.; Southern white at \$1.50, red \$1.40: Western 1.35 @ \$1.37, and Milwaukee club 1.23 @ \$1.28. Corn is buoyant; sales of 19,000 bushels, yellow at 95 cts., new 75 @ 86 cts., and white at 78 cts. Pork heavy; mess 15 @ \$15.94, and prime \$11.123. CINCINNATI MARKET.

Nov. 26.—Flour unchanged, with less activity. Red wheat 1.12 @ \$1.15, white 1.18 @ \$1.25. Provisions firm, but not much doing. Mess pork 15 @ \$15.50. Hogs are held firmly at 6 (a) \$6.25; no sales reported over \$6.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER, NOW READY.

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